#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics - Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times. The problem most difficult of solution by

foreigners at the close of our great war was the disposition that was to be made of 1,200, 000 men then under arms. Reasoning from their own precedents, the instruments by which success was achieved, in being turned loose upon society, threatened to neutralize all the advantages gained. In the disbanded armies they saw a most dangerous element to peace and order, and speculated long and carnestly, and with conclusions by no means flattering to ourselves, as to the result.

The war ended by a grand roup de main Hardly a day interposed between the most formidable show of resistance and none at all. The insurgent forces disappeared as by magic. Our own, disbanded with almost equal promptness, returned to the places, the industries from which they had been drawn. The normal condition of things was almost instantly restored; and the only evidences remaining of the mighty struggle were the memories of great achievements, and the vast political and social revolutions it

wrought. We have long ago converted the distrust of the foreigner to confidence and admiration. The only thing that nations respect in each other is force. History has no example comparable with that put forth by ourselves. Yet this display, which has advanced us to the front rank of great States, does us small credit, and is a feeble illustration of our true character, compared with our achievements since the war. The work of destruction is always easy: that of restoration is the difficult one. It is here the real genius of our people lies. At no former period have they made such strides as within the past four years. At no period have they spread themselves so rapidly over the continent, reclaiming its vast wastes and planting them with communities possessing every method and appliance which science and skill have contrived for the abridgment and utilization of labor. No sooner was the war ended than the whole force and capital of the nation were turned to repair the destruction that had been made. All wars, domestic ones particularly, at once overshadow all the ordinary operation of society. They draw the able-bodied from labor, and put the burden of sustaining them. as well as of supplying them with the instruments of destruction, upon the feeble and weak. Everything is sacrificed to what is esteemed the supreme necessity. Production in a great measure ceasing, society is forced to subsist upon the accumulations of the past; and if the war be of long continuance, fabulous prices, either from a real or apprehended necessity, come to be demanded for all the necessities of life.

Such was our condition at the close of the Rebellion. Consumption had far outrum production; and as the surplus produced for any one year exceeds, by an insignificant fraction only, the annual expenditure or consumption, years of the most unremitting toil were required to restore the waste that had been suffered. It was not till the harvest of 1868 that production fairly overtook consumption, and the great reservoirs from which the nation draws its supplies of food filled to overflowing. Prices for the first time since the war began to show a marked and permanent decline, which bids fair to continue till they reach quotations which prevailed for long and prosperous periods previous to it.

The rapid distribution of our surplus population over agricultural districts for the past five years, and the consequent cheapening of all articles of food, is one of the most interesting subjects that can attract attention. In such districts labor is always well employed. In crowded communities a very considerable proportion of the whole population is always unemployed. To give the opportunity to labor, therefore, is to create labor. England is all the richer for the countless millions she has sent forth to other lands. Useless til they emigrated, they are the great consumer of the products of those they left behind. In social economy the great problems are distribution and consumption (of manufactured articles), not production, which far outrans the capacity to consume.

Within the past four years the population of the nine Northwestern States, from which we draw our supplies of food, has increased at the rate of 500,000 annually. To show the rate of the increase from 1864 to 1868, we have prepared a tabular statement of the number of votes east in each State at the Presidential elections in three years, and have estimated the population to be fivefold greater than such vote. One to five may be regarded as the average ratio of votes to population in the agricultural States in general and excited elections:-

Ohlo. 470,722 Indiana 280,655 Illinois 348,136 Michigan 166,125 Wisconsin 159,342 Minnesota 42,735 Iowa 129,671 Kansas, 20,132	1,403,275	518,828 843,537 449,846 225,619 193,568 71,614 194,489 45,029	1,128,09 967,84 358,07 972,19 225,14
Nebraskano vote.	171713	14,128	
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Total.....1,607,518 8,037,520 2,056,108 10,280,540 The increased vote, in the period of four years, was 438,590; the increase of population, 2,292,950. In 1868 there were nearly half a million of able-bodied men at work in those States more than in 1861. Their productive capacity, from the increased facilities for transportation, in more skilfully directed labor, and in the more extensive use of labor-

saving implements, has probably increased in

twofold ratio to that of their numbers. There are still more striking illustrations of the rapid progress of the new States in material prosperity and wealth. There were opened within those named, within the past four years, 5000 miles of railroads. These roads transport annually 2000 tons of freight to each mile of line, or 10,000,000 tons in the aggregate. The greater portion of this tonnage consists of the products of the soil-food —and is a most satisfactory evidence of the vastly augmented supply. The increase of tonnage of the roads in operation in these States previous to 1864 will equal the total of the new lines. The aggregate increase of all since 1864 cannot be less than 15,000,000

tons, having an aggregate value of \$2,000,000. It is usually estimated that a farmer living within fifteen miles of a line of railroad can avail himself of it in sending his crops to market. Every 1000 miles of line constructed, consequently, opens up 30,000 square miles of new territory—an area equal to a good sized State. But during the present year fully 5000 miles of new line will be constructed, opening up 150,000 square miles, the greater portion of which was last year wholly beyond

works, is at the rate of 1,250,000, all of whom I dates for the Governorship were to be nomi become efficient co-operators in a common

Such an increase of population and wealth secures to us advantages possessed by no other nation. If trade or manufactures be overdone or slack, the passage of a single year brings 1,250,000 additional, consumers. With a slight pause in our industries consumption overtakes production. Each day 4000 additional persons share in the burdens of taxation. What is tolerable to-day becomes less onerous to-morrow, and with the certainty of their steady reduction and of a full release from them at no distant day,

PUZZLED PROVINCIALS.

From the N. Y. World. Provincial papers—and by provincial papers we mean papers published in Philadelphia, Chicago, Hartford, Saugerties, Podunk, and other small places-which content themselves with, and confine themselves to, the daily or weekly chronicing of local occurrences, varied with an occasional "sensation," such as that Deacon Dewberry has "laid" an extraordingily large egg on the editor's table, utterly fail to comprehend how a great metropolitan ournal like the World can record every lay not only all the doings worth noting New York, but lay before its readers everything of importance from all quarters the globe. Still accustomed to pretty much the same method of news-gathering that obtained twenty years ago, these country journals cannot conceive how the World, by means of steam, the telegraph, special correspondents, and wide-awake reporters, manages every twenty-four hours to collect, sift, and present all the news in the world worth knowing from day to day. What used to be considered extraordinary enterprise is now merely necessary routine. The readers of the World demand the whole world's news every morning, and the supply is always equal to

But this mere doing of the day's duty absolutely dazes some of the provincial editors, Here comes the Hartford Post, for instance, with an editorial showing that the writer is utierly dumbfounded by the amount of news and matter presented in a single issue of the World, Spreading the sheet before him, he finds it, indeed.

" n map of busy life, Its fluctuations and its vast concerns"-

and, recovering from his first bewilderment, he attempts to epitomize the contents. He discovers in one day's doings, as recorded by the World, that "the Senate is a nuisance and deserves to be abolished:" that there is a difference, worth noting, between the stroke of the Harvard and Yale oarsmen: that the movements of Grant and Sherman at Long Branch are minutely reported; what is going on in the Ohio campaign; "then to England and France, only to come bounding back on to the Pacific coast;" how soda water is made, supplied, and sold in New York: "it snatches up the English grammar and revises it, showing us how to make new words;" it "reforms fashions:" it "rattles plastering down on the head of Fisk, junior: and it does all these things, and many more, with the same vigor with which, "a few months ago, it entered the tea chests and sugar barrels of every groceryman, and the fusel-oil bottles of every barkeeper. This maze and multiplicity of matter in a simple issue prompts the Hartford Post to exclaim that "the most mysterious and wonderful newspaper extant is the

In the same mail with the Hartford Post, comes another puzzled, almost petrified, provincial—the Houston (Texas) Times—which is also overwhelmed at the greatness, goodness, energy, and enterprise of the World, Extremes meet, and the near-by East, and the remote Southwest seem to have come simultaneously to the conclusion that the World is not only the leading paper in New York, but, as the Hartford Post phrases it, the "mos wonderful newspaper extant," But if the Hartford editor was dazed, the Houston journalist is almost swamped in surf and breakers of surprise, and when he catches breath he talks in this wise:-

"The World is our favorite. It is the organ of the ive, progressive bemoeracy of the United States, in contriduction to the defunct Democracy. The World's history is a short one but it has an immense one before it. It is about eight years old, but in that time it has grown into a powerful position. It is going to become the most influential organ in the United States: that is to say, in the world. It is the ablest, sanciest, smartest, wisest paper in the United States. The most splends editorial-writing in America is to be found in its columns. The World is very often kicking against party traces, and suggesting something new and startling. Thus it often brings down upon itself storms of attack from other organs of the party; but who can say, after all, that the World has ever proposed anything which it would not have proved best to do? We have watched its course closely, and this question forces itself upon us strongly. The World is very ambitious, and it knows how to achieve its ambition. It will achieve it." "The World is our favorite. It is the organ of the

Thus do two papers at two extremities of the country unite in declaring the superiority of the World over all other metropolitan journals, and this verdict may be taken as the opinion of the entire sensible "betweenity, One word as to the Houston Times' comm drum:-"Who can say, after all, that the World has ever proposed anything which it would not have proved best to do?" Well, the World proposes to continue to publish the best news-paper extant, and also proposes to print as many copies every morning as may be demanded by those who wish and may expect to find in the World the news of the world. For our readers, as well as for ourselves, this will prove in the future as in the past, as the Houston Times puts it, "the best thing to be done."

THE ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic). Nobody will deny "that there has been an attempt made to divide the Republicon party, as President Grant expressed himself in his interview with General Tarbell, and a very successful attempt too. It can be traced through the columns of a great number of Republican newspapers, and the return of many schismatic Republicans to the old proscriptive radical church is certainly a proof of the existence of this attempt. But they returned only when they observed that others than themselves had profited by the split; for, if sticking together would secure to them forever "the fruits of their victories," they would continue through all eternity to disfranchise their fellow-citizens and treat them as if they were helots,

This attempt which is now so much deolored by the President was inaugurated by imself on the very day when he asked Congress for additional legislation in regard to the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Being himself opposed to dis-franchisement, he wished Congress to legislate so as to have these States adopt their own constitutions, but reject the disfranchising clauses if they chose, and thus return to their allegiance to the Union with their populathe reach of commerce and of markets. The addition to the wealth of the country which is due to such an increase of the means of transportation can hardly be estimated. In the meantime, the increase of our population,

which follows fast in the train of the new | which were yet to be reconstructed candinated by both wings of the Republican party who represented both sides of the question at issue between Republicans. But whilst the question among the Republicans more and more assumed the character of a more family quarrel, the citizens of Virginia took the thing up in good earnest, and, using the opportu-mty so generously offered to them, free! themselves of their oppressors together with the proposed oppressive restrictions. This is the simple history of the "attempts to divide the radical party. It was evidently intended by the President himself, and he and some of his most devoted friends based the whole glory of his administration upon this split and upon the subsequent establishment and predominance of a conservative Republican party. When he was nearer to success than he probably knew himself, some radical partisan bullies in his own Cabinet frightened him, and now he disowns what he himoriginally inaugurated. There is not the least doubt that the watchword of "General Grant's conciliatory policy" was given to all the managers and fabricators of the radical public opinion. Not only did we discover the signs of this in the whole radical press of the Union, but the same conciliatory views were also communicated by regular radical correspondents to foreign newspapers. We will translate an extract from a letter written to the Gazette, of Cologne, by its regular cor respondent, which bears on its face the injunction of preparing the way in Germany. which so far was only accessible to ultra radical views on American polities, for the new conservative policy of the present administration. The radical letter-writer says:-

"The election in Virginia is over, and it has re-sulted in large majorities for the so-called conserva-tives. C. C. Walker, a merchant, born in the State of New York, was elected by forty thousand ma-jority against Wells, the candidate of the radicals. and the conservatives will have a majority of from forty to fifty in the Assembly, and the Constitution, exclusive of the disfranchising clauses, was adopted by a majority of upwards of 0,000. This is an immense and important triumph of the conciliatory policy of the present administration.

And then the correspondent goes on de nouncing the carpet-baggers as a band of adventurers and reckless office hunters: congratulating Virginia upon being delivered from them and predicting the return of the Old Dominion to its former glory and rank among the States of the Union.

Every word of this panegyric of the present administration, and the effect of its policy in Virginia—undeniably true as it was for a short while, still very creditable to the President also—is now disowned by him; and what was called a triumph of his conciliatory policy is now treated as an attempt to split the Republican party, and as an attempt which its originator himself denounces and deprecates,

It required fully eighteen years to show the impossibility of establishing a so-called just medium between right and wrong in France. The common sense of General Lafayette, as early as 1830, discovered that "between two times two are four and two times two are five" there could be no just medium, but that everything between the two must constantly be wrong. France had either to be ruled despotically, or in accordance with a liberal constitution: and, whilst he was for liberty, Louis Philippe expected to rule the French with a whip in his hand and the Jacobin bonnet on his head. It is exactly the same thing in regard to a conciliatory policy here. If if is really intended to reconcile, the administra tion must do right throughout, and not talk conciliation and act disfranchisement, and thereby please nobody. A reconciliation, by which it meant that Southern men should elect Northern carpet-baggers, or send to the United States Senate politicians who would trample the rights of those who elected them in the dust, is no reconciliation at all. It is phantom created in the imagination of perhaps a well-meaning man, but evidently not of a man of clear understanding

REVIVAL OF COPPERHEADISM.

From the St. Louis Democrat (Republican). The nomination of Pendleton by the Demo eratic State Committee of Ohio was a shrewd strategic operation. Not so much because Mr. Pendleton is their strongest candidate, though that may be true, but because by any other course the committee would have been forced to called together a convention composed argely of men hostile to Pendleton, and determined to damage his chances for future preferment, The fact is, these Ohio Democrats still imagine that their party is alive and that the main question is, who shall be run for President in 1872. With a thim blefull of brains they would see that the first thing to be done must be to create such a party and give it such strength that a nomination in 1872 may possibly be worth some-thing. The old Democracy on its present obsolete platform cannot nominate anybody with reasonable hope of success. Its only chance is to get rid of the men and the ideas which have so long crushed it into the dust Rather more conspicuously than most Democratic politicians, Mr. Pendleton represents day before yesterday—the very ideas and methods which have made Democracy odious and powerless. The nomination of such a on a new and progressive platform, would have been ridiculous, certainly, and it would have severely taxed the credulity of men to believe in the sincerity of such a conversion. But still it would have been some improvement. With some little excuse, the party might have claimed that it had abandoned dead issues, and addressed itself to the living questions of the future. But the nomination of Pendleton on a regular, old-style, Copperhead anti-negro, anti-bonds platform, such as the convention fitted up to balance the nomination of Rosecrans, and make it more palata ble to Copperhead tastes, is as complete a de feat of the progressive elements in the party as can be imagined. Under Rosecrans, they could have claimed that the platform meant nothing, and pointed for the true interpretation of the purpose of the party to the Gene ral's brass buttons and shoulder-straps. But with a Copperhead platform and a Copper head candidate, there is no room for deception. It is the old party, not even disguised in a clean shirt.

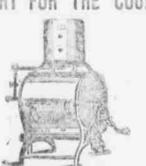
We are told that the anti-Pendleton men were in a majority in the convention; that they had a compact with those New York schemers who snuffed out "Gentleman George" at the national convention, and that the plan was to kill off Pendleton in Ohio, so that he should never come up again as Presidential candidate, by moving the party forward to Rosecrans. The very nomination of such a man, the schemers reasoned, would be so emphatic a repudiation of Copperheadism that Pendleton would be perma nently extinguished. Brick Pomeroy and sundry others of the "red hot" variety so regarded it, and denounced the nomination as a

betrayal of the party. When Rosecrans came to their relief by de clining-and it would take very little to make us believe that the Pendleton clique worked tooth and nail to force him to decline-the State Committee had the power in its hands. It could either select a candidate, or recall the convention. But the convention was I

hostile to Pendleton. The committee was controlled by his friends. Hence, the committee proceeded to nominate him, and he, realizing how great a mistake he had made in suffering the convention to put some other man over his head as the choice of the Ohio Democrats, accepted. Very likely he will be whipped, but he still clings to the party and holds his place as its leader. Better whipped with a party than ignored without one. Pendleton throws himself into the breach, for it is his last chance to keep himself above the sturface. The tide is swiftly overwhelming all the old Copperheads, and to escape drown ing he catches at any chip.

The Republicans ought to defeat him, and if they work with vigor will do so. We cannot believe that the people of Ohio will suffer this inscient revival of that Copporheadism which they have repostedly crashed down. To permit it to prevail now, with the old leader and the old platform, would be to acknowledge that it was right and that those who stood by the flag during the war were wrong. But by giving the Democrats another severe whipping, it may be possible to teach them that they have no chance for the future but in adopting new men and new ideas.

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